

-continued

Electromagnetic	Gravitational
E (electric field)	g (gravitational field)
B (magnetic field)	K (co-gravitational field)
ϵ_0 (permittivity of space)	$-1/4\pi G$
μ_0 (permeability of space)	$-4\pi G/c^2$
$-1/4\pi\epsilon_0$ or $-\mu_0 c^2/4\pi$	G (gravitational constant)

[0009] Referring to FIG. 5, each vortex is connected through the pineal gland by light cords to a separate hyperspace quantum well having its own frequency and dimension. The reason for this separation is that the conical spiritual eye, attached to vortex B, has to have its own energy structure which is different from vortex (A) which is connected to the quantum energy field in which the mental processes are developed. Due to the high speed of light in our dimension, the quantum wells are the size appropriate to molecules and atoms. In hyperspace, where the speed of light is one meter per second, the quantum wells are huge and can be manipulated. This manipulation has shown that the quantum wells are in the shape of a cube about a meter on a side. This makes the whole structure about seven meters tall for a volume of seven cubic meters. Thus the mass density ρ of hyperspace is about

$$\rho_h = \frac{.071 \text{ kg}}{7 \text{ m}^3} = .01 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

which per unit area is the same value. Therefore the hyperspace gravitational constant is equal to

$$G_h = \frac{c^2}{\Omega_h} = \frac{\left(1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2}{.01 \text{ kg/m}} = 100 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg s}^2}$$

The enormous magnification of the gravitational constant is therefore of the order of

$$\frac{G_h}{G} = \frac{100}{6.6732 \cdot 10^{-11}} \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{12}$$

The question is how does this amplified gravitational wave created by the rotating propellers and turbines get into hyperspace from our dimension?

[0010] The answer comes from experiments done using the ancient Chinese form of breathing known as Chi Kung. Using this breathing technique, we have been able to levitate the human body over six feet in the air. The internal temperature of the stomach is around 200 degrees Fahrenheit. By simultaneously squeezing the diaphragm to bring hot air up through the lungs, and breathing through the nose to bring cold air down, rotating vortices are generated in the lung passages when these two air masses meet and twist around each other as depicted in the famous Yin-Yang diagram. Because the lung has variable diameter passages from the large diameter at the throat to the final small air sacs, there is a spectrum of rotating frequencies.

[0011] From quantum physics it is known that if there is a temperature fluctuation occurring among a group of harmonic oscillators in the environment, then Planck's reduced constant \hbar is increased by the cotangent of the constant times the frequency ω of the oscillator divided by twice Boltzmann's constant k times the temperature T

$$\hbar = \hbar \coth\left(\frac{\hbar \omega_n}{2kT}\right)$$

[0012] The effect of increasing Planck's constant, referring to FIG. 6, can be seen in the tetrahedron diagram. This diagram, of which there are now over 4000, plots the natural logarithm of mass on the vertical axis versus the natural logarithm of wavelength on the horizontal axis. In terms of mathematics, it is a subspace logarithmic manifold which projects geometrically the physics constants into our 4D spacetime dimension. That is, it is the geometry of the tetrahedron circumscribed by the sphere that determines the mass of the proton and electron. The mass of the electron times its wavelength is equal to the mass of the proton times its wavelength which in turn is equal to Planck's constant h divided by the speed of light c

$$m_e \lambda_e = m_p \lambda_p = \frac{h}{c}$$

Taking the natural logarithm of the above equation shows that the mass plus the wavelength is equal to what is termed the base constant

$$\ln(m_e) + \ln(\lambda_e) = \ln\left(\frac{h}{c}\right) = -95.91546344$$

which is represented in FIG. 6 by the 45 degree line (A) from point (a) on the horizontal axis to the vertical axis at point (b). The electron is located at point (c) which is the intersection of the electron wavelength (B) with line (A). The electron wavelength (B) reflects off the sphere (D) at points (d) and (e) and returns along line (C) as the electron mass. As shown in tetrahedron diagram tet0565, stored in the Library of Congress, the clockwise path of the electron transitions into the counter-clockwise path of the proton showing that the electron and proton are one and the same particle. Because the electron and proton travel in opposite directions along the path, they have the same charge but of opposite sign.

[0013] Our dimension is represented by Planck box (E) which is bounded by the Planck mass and the Planck wavelength. The Planck mass is equal to the linear mass of the universe times the Planck length which is the bottom limit of our dimension. The Planck wavelength is 2π times the Planck length. Notice that the electron is located within the Planck box.

[0014] Referring to FIG. 7, if there is an increase in Planck's constant due to the temperature fluctuations among the harmonic oscillators, the 45 degree base line (A) moves to the left on the tetrahedron diagram as shown by line (F).